

Guidance for Supporting Photographs for EHP Grant Submissions

Photographs are a vital component of the EHP review process and add an additional level of understanding about the nature and scope of the project. They also provide pre-project documentation of site conditions. Please follow the guidance provided below when preparing photographs for your EHP submission. The following pages provide examples of best practices used in earlier EHP submissions.

Minimum requirements for photographs

1. Photographs should be in color.
2. Label all photographs with the name of facility, location (city/county, state) and physical location (physical address or latitude-longitude).
3. Label the photographs to clearly illustrate relevant features of the project, such as location of installed features (e.g., cameras, fences, sirens, antennas, generators) and ground disturbance. See examples below.
4. Identify ground disturbance. Adding graphics to a digital photograph is a means to illustrate the size, scope and location of ground disturbing activities.

Best Practices

1. Provide photographs in a separate file. Place no more than 3 pictures per page.
2. Compressing pictures files (such as with Microsoft Picture Manager)¹ or saving the file in pdf format will reduce the size of the file and facilitate e-mail submissions.
3. Identify the photograph file with the project name so that it can be matched to the corresponding FEMA EHP Screening Form.
4. Maximum file size for enclosures should not exceed 10 MB. If the total size of files for an EHP submission exceeds 10 MB, send the submission in multiple e-mails.
5. If necessary, send additional photographs or data in supplemental e-mails. Please use the same e-mail subject line with the additional label: 1 of x, 2 of x, 3 of x, etc.

Options for Creating Maps and Photographs

1. Obtain an aerial photo. There are multiple online sources for aerial photographs (Google Earth for example).
2. For the aerial photo, use the screen capture feature (Ctrl + Print Screen keys) and copy the image to photo editing software, such as Paint, or PhotoShop.¹ Use that software to crop the image so the photo has the content necessary.
3. Open PowerPoint, or other graphics-oriented software, and paste the aerial or ground-level photograph on the canvas.
4. Use drawing tools, such as line drawing and shapes, to indicate the location of project features (for example: fencing, lighting, sirens, antennas, cameras, generators).
5. Insert text to label the features and to label the photograph.
6. Use drawing tools to identify ground-disturbing activities (if applicable).
7. Save the file with the project name or grant number so that it can be appropriately matched to the corresponding FEMA EHP screening form. Include this file with the EHP screening when submitting the project.

Example Photographs

Aerial Photographs. The example in Figure 1 provides the name of the site, physical address and proposed location for installing new equipment. This example of a labeled aerial photograph provides good context of the surrounding area.



Figure 1. Example of labeled, color aerial photograph.

Ground-level photographs. The ground-level photograph in Figure 2 supplements the aerial photograph in Figure 1, above. Combined, they provide a clear understanding of the scope of the project. This photograph has the name and address of the project site, and uses graphics to illustrate where equipment will be installed.



Figure 2. Example of ground-level photograph showing proposed attachment of new equipment

Ground-level photograph with equipment close-up.

Figure 3 includes a pasted image of a CCTV camera that would be placed at the project site. Using desktop computer software, such as PowerPoint,¹ this can be accomplished by inserting a graphic symbol (square, triangle, circle, star, etc.) where the equipment would be installed. This example includes the name and location of the site. The site coordinates are in the degree-minute-second format.

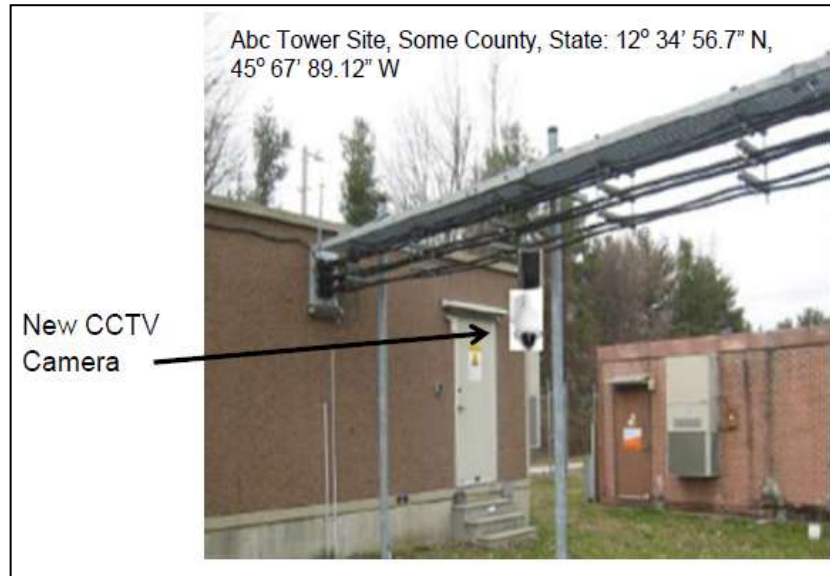


Figure 3. Ground-level photograph with graphic showing proposed equipment installation.

Ground-level photograph with excavation area close-up.

The example in Figure 4 shows the proposed location for the concrete pad for a generator and the ground disturbance to connect the generator to the building's electrical service. This information can be illustrated with either an aerial or ground-level photograph, or both. This example has the name and physical address of the project site.



Figure 4. Ground-level photograph showing proposed ground disturbance area.

Communications equipment photographs.

The example in Figure 5 supports a project involving installation of equipment on a tower. Key elements are identifying where equipment would be installed on the tower, name of the site and its location. This example provides site coordinates in decimal format.

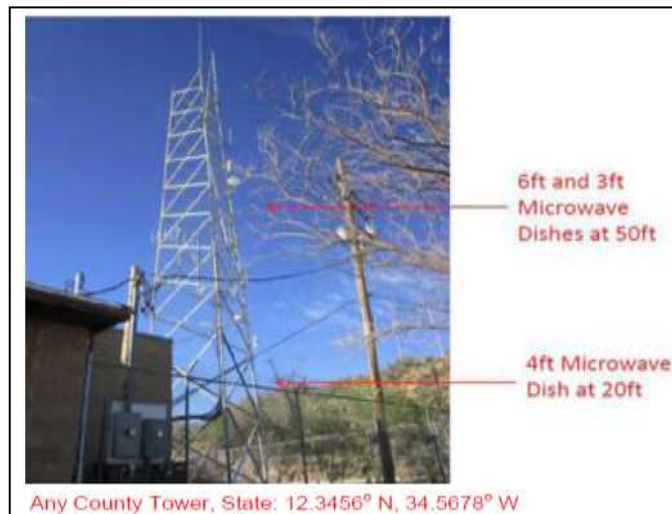


Figure 5. Ground-level photograph showing proposed locations of new communications equipment on an existing tower.

Interior equipment

photographs. The example in Figure 6 shows the use of graphic symbols to represent security features planned for a building. The same symbols are used in the other pictures where the same equipment would be installed at other locations in/on the building. This example includes the name of the facility and its physical address.

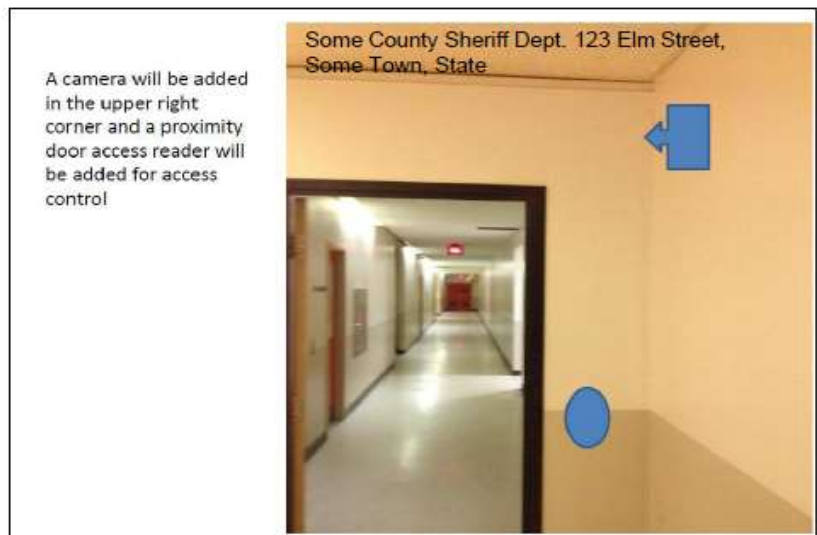


Figure 6. Interior photograph showing proposed location of new equipment.

Ground-level photographs of nearby historic structures and buildings. Consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) may be required for projects involving structures that are more than 50 years old, or are on the National Register of Historic Places. In that event, it will be necessary to provide a color, ground-level photograph of each side of the building/structure.

¹ Use of brand name does not constitute product endorsement, but is intended only to provide an example of the type of product capable of providing an element of the EHP documentation.

